	MB4QzhoP	
	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
:	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
	V.	22 CR 606 (PGG)
		Plea
	JAMES ZHONG	
	Defendant x	
		New York, N.Y.
		November 4, 2022 11:30 a.m.
		11.50 a.m.
	Before:	
	HON. PAUL G.	
		District Judge
APPEARANCES		CES
DAMIAN WILLIAMS United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York DAVID FELTON Assistant United States Attorney		
		ney
	Attorney for Defendant	
ALSO PRESENT S.A. Trevor McAleenan, IRS S.A. Michael Lane, IRS	RS	
	Jazzlyn Harris, USPT	(SDNY)

(In open court; case called)

DEPUTY CLERK: Counsel for the government, please a state your appearance.

MR. FELTON: Good morning, your Honor. David Felton for the government, joined by IRS CI Special Agents Trevor McAleenan and Michael Lane to my left, and from pretrial services Jazzlyn Harris in the jury box.

THE COURT: Hello. How are you?

DEPUTY CLERK: Defense, please state your appearance.

MR. BACHNER: Good morning, your Honor. Michael Bachner on behalf of James Zhong. Nice to see you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Likewise.

I understand that Mr. Zhong self-surrendered this morning. Is that correct?

MR. FELTON: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Zhong, I am required to advise you of certain rights you have. You do have the right to remain silent. You are not required to make any statements. You can remain seated throughout.

Mr. Zhong, you do have the right to remain silent.

You're not required to make any statements. Even if you have made statements to the authorities, you need not make any further statements. Anything you do say can and will be used against you. You do have the right to be released on bail, either conditionally or unconditionally, pending trial, unless

I find there are no conditions or combination of conditions that will ensure your return to court and the safety of the community.

You do have the right to be represented by counsel during all court proceedings, including this one, and during any questioning by the authorities. If you cannot afford an attorney, an attorney will be appointed to represent you.

I do understand, however, that you have retained Mr. Bachner to represent you. Is that true, Mr. Zhong?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Zhong, do you understand your rights as I've read them to you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Bachner, I further understand that Mr. Zhong intends to plead guilty to a one count information. Is that correct?

MR. BACHNER: Yes, your Honor, it is.

THE COURT: Mr. Ruocco, would you please swear the defendant.

(Defendant sworn)

THE COURT: Mr. Zhong, you should understand you're now under oath, and if you answer any of my questions falsely, your answers may later be used against you in another prosecution for perjury or for making a false statement. Do you understand that?

MB4QzhoP 1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Do you understand? 2 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 4 THE COURT: Have you received a copy of the 5 information which reflects the charge against you? 6 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: And have you discussed it with Mr. Bachner? 8 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 10 THE COURT: You should understand that you are charged 11 in the information with wire fraud by engaging in a scheme to 12 defraud the Silk Road internet marketplace of money and 13 property through several unlawful means in or about 14 September 2012. Do you understand that that's the charge 15 against you in the information? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: I have been given a waiver of indictment 18 form that appears to have been signed by you and by Mr. Bachner 19 and by my deputy, Mr. Ruocco. Did you sign this waiver of 20 indictment form? 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Did you discuss it with Mr. Bachner before

23 you did so?

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

25 | THE COURT: Did he explain it to you?

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1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: You should understand you have no 2 3 obligation to waive indictment. Do you understand that? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Have any threats been made against you or 6 any promises been made to you to induce you to waive 7 indictment? THE DEFENDANT: No. 8 9 THE COURT: You should understand that if you did not 10 waive indictment, the government would be required to present 11 your case to a grand jury, which would be asked to determine 12 whether there's probable cause to believe that a crime was 13 committed and that you committed it. Do you understand that? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: You should further understand that the grand jury might or might not choose to indict you. Do you 16 17 understand that? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 19 THE COURT: And you should realize that by signing 20 this waiver of indictment form, you have given up your right to have your case presented to a grand jury, and instead the case 21 22 against you will proceed on the basis of the information signed 23 by the U.S. Attorney. Do you understand that? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I find that the defendant has knowingly

and voluntarily waived his right to have this case presented to a grand jury, and that the case will instead proceed by way of information. I have also been given an Advice of Rights form that appears to have been signed by Mr. Zhong and by Mr. Bachner.

Mr. Zhong, is this your signature on the Advice of Rights form?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I will mark it as Exhibit 1 to these proceedings.

Finally, I have been given a plea agreement that appears to have been signed by Mr. Zhong, Mr. Bachner and by representatives of the U.S. Attorney's Office.

Mr. Zhong, is this your signature on the plea agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I will mark it as Exhibit 2 to these proceedings.

Before deciding whether to accept your guilty plea,

I'm required to ask you certain questions. It is important you
answer these questions honestly and completely. The purpose of
these proceedings is to make sure that you understand your
rights and for me to make certain that you are pleading guilty
of your own free will, and to make sure that you're pleading
guilty because you are in fact guilty and not for some other

1 reason. Do you understand that? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: If you don't understand any of my 4 questions or you want to consult with Mr. Bachner at any time, 5 please say so because it is important you understand every 6 question before you answer. Could you please state your full 7 name for the record? 8 THE DEFENDANT: James Zhong. 9 THE COURT: How old are you? 10 THE DEFENDANT: 32. 11 THE COURT: How far did you go in school? 12 THE DEFENDANT: I have a bachelor's degree in computer 13 science from the University of Georgia. 14 THE COURT: Have you ever been addicted to any drugs 15 or alcohol or been treated for any addiction? 16 THE DEFENDANT: I had an arrest for cocaine five, six 17 years ago, and I had one evaluation because of that, but no further treatment. 18 19 THE COURT: Okay. Do you consider yourself to ever 20 have been addicted to any drug or addicted to alcohol at any 21 point in time? 22 THE DEFENDANT: No. 23 THE COURT: Are you experiencing any symptoms of any 24 sort associated with your past use of drugs? 25

No.

THE DEFENDANT:

1 THE COURT: Are you now or have you recently been under the care of any kind of doctor? 2 3 THE DEFENDANT: No. 4 THE COURT: In the past 24 hours, have you taken any 5 drugs, medicine or pills or drunk any alcohol? 6 THE DEFENDANT: I had one drink at the airport on the 7 way here, and that's it. 8 THE COURT: Okay. Is your mind clear today, and do 9 you understand what is happening? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 11 THE COURT: Mr. Bachner, do you have any doubt as to 12 Mr. Zhong's competence to plead guilty this morning? 13 MR. BACHNER: I do not, your Honor. 14 THE COURT: On the basis of Mr. Zhong's responses to 15 my questions and my observations of his demeanor, I do find 16 that he is competent to enter an informed plea. 17 Mr. Zhong, have you had enough time to discuss your case with Mr. Bachner? 18 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Have you discussed with him the charge 21 against you, as well as your intention to plead guilty? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 23 THE COURT: And have you discussed with Mr. Bachner 24 any possible defenses you might have to the charge against you 25 and all the facts about your involvement in this matter?

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1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: And has Mr. Bachner told you about the 2 3 consequences of pleading quilty? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 5 THE COURT: And are you satisfied with Mr. Bachner's 6 representation of you? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: I'm required to explain certain 8 9 constitutional rights that you have. These are rights you'll 10 be giving up if you enter a guilty plea. Please listen 11 carefully to what I'm about to say. If you don't understand 12 something, stop me, and either myself or Mr. Bachner will 13 explain the matter to you more fully. 14 Under the Constitution and laws of the United States, 15 you have a right to a speedy and public trial by a jury on the charge against you in the information. Do you understand that? 16 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: If there were a trial, you would be 19 presumed innocent, and the government would be required to 20 prove your quilt by competent evidence and beyond a reasonable 21 doubt. You would not have to prove you were innocent at a 22 trial. Do you understand that? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 24 THE COURT: If there were a trial, a jury composed of

12 people selected from this district would have to agree

unanimously before you could be found guilty. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you decided to go to trial, at that trial and at every stage of your case, you would have the right to be represented by an attorney; and if you could not afford one, an attorney would be appointed to represent you at government expense and at no cost to you. If you retained a lawyer and you ran out of money, an attorney would be appointed to continue to represent you, and to handle your case all the way through trial and not just for purposes of a guilty plea. So your decision to plead guilty should not depend on whether you can afford a lawyer. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If there were a trial, you would have the right to see and hear all of the witnesses against you, and your attorney could cross-examine them. You would have a right to have your attorney object to the government's evidence and to offer evidence on your behalf if you so desired. You would have the right to have subpoenas issued to compel witnesses to testify in your defense. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If there were a trial, you would have the right to testify if you wanted to but no one could force you to testify if you did not want to. Furthermore, no inference or

suggestion of guilt could be drawn if you chose not to testify at a trial. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you were convicted at a trial, you would have the right to appeal that verdict to a higher court.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Even now as you're entering this plea, you have the right to change your mind, plead not guilty and go to trial on the charge contained in the information. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty, and I accept your plea, you will give up your right to a trial and the other rights I just discussed, other than the right to a lawyer which you have regardless of whether or not you plead guilty.

If you plead guilty, I will enter a judgment of guilty and sentence you on the basis of your plea after I've considered a presentence report and whatever submissions I receive from your lawyer and from the prosecutor. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty, you will have to give up your right not to incriminate yourself because I will ask you questions about what you did in order to satisfy myself

that you are guilty as charged, and you will have to admit and acknowledge your guilt. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: As I said earlier, the information charges you with wire fraud. I will now tell you the elements of this offense. This is what the government would have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt if you were to go to trial.

First, the government would have to prove that there was a scheme or artifice to defraud to obtain money or property by materially false and fraudulent pretenses, representations or promises. Here, the government claims that you created a string of Silk Road accounts in a manner designed to conceal your identity; that you triggered multiple transactions in rapid succession in order to trick Silk Road into releasing bitcoin from its bitcoin-based payment system into these accounts, and that you transferred this bitcoin into separate addresses also under your control. These are the allegations set forth in paragraph one of the information.

Second, the government would have to prove that you knowingly and willfully participated in the scheme or artifice to defraud with knowledge of its fraudulent nature and with specific intent to defraud.

And, third, that in executing this fraudulent scheme, you used or caused the use of interstate wires.

Do you understand that these are the elements of the

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offense you have been charged with? 1 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Now, I do have some questions for the 4 government and Mr. Bachner before I proceed further. And that 5 is, first of all, the information says that the scheme was 6 perpetrated in the Middle District of Georgia and elsewhere. 7 So should I understand that Mr. Zhong is waiving venue for 8 purposes of this prosecution? 9 MR. FELTON: Yes, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Okay. Is that true, Mr. Bachner? 11 MR. BACHNER: It is, your Honor. He will so state in 12 his allocution. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Zhong, I want you to understand 14 that, first of all, the information, the charging document, says that you committed a crime, it says in the Middle District 15 of Georgia and elsewhere. You do have a right to be prosecuted 16 17 in Georgia if you wish rather than here in the Southern District of New York. 18 19 Have you discussed venue, this issue of venue with 20 Mr. Bachner? 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 22 THE COURT: And have you decided to waive your right 23 to be prosecuted in Georgia as opposed to here in New York? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And then the second point I wanted to ask

the parties about has to do with the statute of limitations. So the information charges that the crime was committed in 2012. Generally speaking, there is a five-year statute of limitations that applies to federal crimes. Does everyone agree that, generally speaking, there would be a five-year statute of limitations here?

MR. FELTON: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: You agree, Mr. Bachner?

MR. BACHNER: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Bachner, is it your client's intention to waive any rights he might have to argue that the charge against him is time barred?

MR. BACHNER: It is, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

So, Mr. Zhong, the statute of limitations for the crime you're charged with in the information is five years.

Accordingly, you could argue that the time to prosecute you for this crime has passed, and that the crime is now time barred; you can no longer be prosecuted. Have you discussed this with Mr. Bachner?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And is it true that you agree to waive any statute of limitations defense you might have with respect to this charge in the information?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I find that Mr. Zhong has knowingly and voluntarily waived both venue as well as any argument here that the crime charged in the information is time barred.

Mr. Zhong, I am required to tell you the maximum and any minimum possible penalties for this crime. The maximum means the most punishment that could possibly be imposed. It does not necessarily mean that is what you will receive. But you have to understand that by pleading guilty, you are exposing yourself to the possibility of receiving any combination of punishments up to the maximum I am about to describe. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: The charge against you carries a maximum sentence of 20 years' imprisonment. Any term of imprisonment could be followed by as much as three years' supervised release. Supervised release means that if you are sentenced to prison, after you are released from prison, you will be subject to supervision by the U.S. Probation Office. There will be rules of supervised release that you will have to follow, and if you violate those rules, you can be returned to prison without a jury trial to serve additional time even beyond your sentence.

In addition, the crime you are pleading guilty to carries a maximum fine of the greatest of \$250,000, or twice

the gross pecuniary gain derived from the offense, or twice the gross pecuniary loss resulting from the offense. Do you understand those penalties?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Parole has been abolished in our federal system, and if you are sent to prison, you will not be released early on parole. There is a limited opportunity to earn credit for good behavior, but you will have to serve at least 85 percent of the time you are sentenced to you. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: There is also a mandatory minimum fine or special assessment of \$100 that I am required to impose. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: As part of your sentence, I can also order you to make restitution to any person or entity who was injured as a result of your criminal conduct, and I can also order to you forfeit certain property to the government. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Being convicted of a felony may have other consequences, such as the loss of licenses or the right to possess a firearm. If you are a citizen of the United States, you could lose your right to vote. If you are not a citizen of

the United States, you will likely lose your right to remain in the United States, and you may be deported. This is not a full list of the consequences of a felony conviction, but these are examples. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: There are Sentencing Guidelines I'm required to consult in order to determine an appropriate sentence in your case. Have you spoken with Mr. Bachner about the Sentencing Guidelines?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: You should understand I will not be able to determine what the guideline sentence is until after a presentence report has been prepared by the U.S. Probation Office, and you and the government have had a chance to comment on that report. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: You should also understand that after I determine what the appropriate guidelines range is and after I have determined whether a departure upwards or downwards from that range is called for, I will then determine what an appropriate sentence is in your case, having in mind not only the Sentencing Guidelines but all the factors set forth in the sentencing statute, including the need for the sentence imposed to reflect the seriousness of the offense, the need to promote respect for the law, to provide just punishment, and to afford

adequate deterrence to criminal conduct. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: You should understand that if your attorney or anyone else has attempted to estimate or to predict what your sentence will be, that their estimate or prediction could be wrong. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: No one, not even your attorney or the prosecutor, can give you any assurance of what your sentence will be. Your sentence cannot be determined until the presentence report is complete, and I have ruled on any challenges to the report, determined whether I believe there are grounds to depart, whether upwards or downwards from the guideline range, and otherwise determine what an appropriate sentence is in your case. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: You should fully understand that even if your sentence is different from what your attorney or anyone else told you it might be, or if it is different from what you expect, you will still be bound by your guilty plea, and you will not be allowed to withdraw your plea of guilty. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I have been given a plea agreement which

I've marked as Exhibit 2 to these proceedings. You told me that it bears your signature. Did you discuss the plea agreement with Mr. Bachner before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Did you fully understand all the terms of the plea agreement before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Does this agreement constitute your complete and total understanding of the entire agreement between you and the United States Government as to this matter?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Has anyone offered you any inducements or threatened you or forced you to plead guilty or to enter into this plea agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: One provision of your plea agreement is that you are giving up your right to appeal your sentence or to challenge your sentence in any way or at any time so long as I sentence you to 33 months' imprisonment or less. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: There is another provision in which you agree in the plea agreement that you will not appeal or challenge the legality of any fine that's less than or equal to \$100,000, or any forfeiture amount that is less than or equal

1 to \$42,747,425.95. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Bachner, do you know of any valid defense that would prevail at trial or any other reason why Mr. Zhong should not be permitted to plead guilty today?

MR. BACHNER: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: And do you believe there's an adequate factual basis to support a guilty plea?

MR. BACHNER: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Felton, does the government represent there is an adequate factual basis to support a guilty plea?

MR. FELTON: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Zhong, we've reached the point in the proceedings where I need you to tell me what you did that makes you believe that you are guilty of the crime charged in the information.

THE DEFENDANT: Sometime in 2012, when I was 22 years old, I began using the Silk Road dark-web internet website to purchase small amounts of personal use drugs to use socially on the weekends in my home in Georgia. To that end, I deposited bitcoin in an account I created with Silk Road.

In September of 2012, after using the site just once or twice, I decided I no longer wanted to buy anything else from Silk Road and decided to withdraw my bitcoin from the website. While doing so, I accidentally double-clicked the

withdraw button and was shocked to discover that it resulted in allowing me to withdraw double the amount of bitcoin I had deposited. Once I realized the website had this flaw, I took advantage of the flaw by creating several user accounts to hide who I was and conducted multiple internet transactions in quick succession, which improperly caused the Silk Road bitcoin payment system to release about 50,000 coins to me that did not belong to me.

After I had control over the bitcoin valued then at about \$600,000 I transferred the bitcoin into separate addresses which I also controlled.

My conduct took a few hours spread over two days. I stopped my conduct voluntarily, even though I believe I could have continued to withdraw more coins undetected.

Once I stopped my illegal conduct, I never helped or encouraged anyone else to do what I did. I knew that my conduct was wrong, and I am truly remorseful for what I did. I therefore voluntarily provided the government with the necessary information to access my cryptocurrency accounts even before I had any plea agreement with the government. I am truly sorry for my behavior.

THE COURT: Does the government wish me to ask any additional questions of Mr. Zhong?

MR. FELTON: Your Honor, if the defendant could just clarify whether he used or caused the use of interstate wires

1	as part of the scheme to defraud.	
2	THE COURT: So, Mr. Zhong, I gather from what you	
3	said, that you were using the internet to access your account	
4	at Silk Road. Is that true?	
5	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.	
6	THE COURT: So you admit that in executing the	
7	fraudulent scheme that you have described, that you were using	
8	interstate wires?	
9	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.	
10	THE COURT: Anything else?	
11	MR. FELTON: Not for the Court to ask the defendant,	
12	your Honor.	
13	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Zhong, are you pleading	
14	guilty because you are in fact guilty?	
15	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.	
16	THE COURT: Are you pleading guilty voluntarily and of	
17	your own free will?	
18	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.	
19	THE COURT: I will ask you now, how do you plead as to	
20	the charge in the information? Guilty or not guilty.	
21	THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.	
22	THE COURT: Does the government wish me to allocute	
23	Mr. Zhong as to the forfeiture allegation?	
24	MR. FELTON: Yes, your Honor.	
25	THE COURT: Mr. Zhong, the information includes what	

is known as a forfeiture allegation in which the government has put you on notice that it seeks any and all property constituting or derived from any proceeds that were obtained directly or indirectly as a result of the charged offense, including your 80 percent interest in RE&D Investments LLC. Do you admit the forfeiture allegations set forth in the information?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Because you acknowledge you are guilty as charged in the information, because I find that you know your rights and you are waiving them knowingly and voluntarily, and because I find your plea is entered knowingly and voluntarily and is supported by an independent basis in fact containing each of the essential elements of this offense, I accept your guilty plea and adjudge you guilty of the offense to which you have pled guilty.

I should also say that I have been handed a consent preliminary order of forfeiture which cites certain property that the government has seized and which the defendant agrees to forfeit. The consent preliminary order of forfeiture appears to have been signed by Mr. Zhong, by Mr. Bachner and by Mr. Felton on behalf of the United States.

Mr. Zhong, is this your signature on the consent preliminary order of forfeiture?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

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information.

1 THE COURT: And you spoke with Mr. Bachner before you 2 signed it? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: And you understand the terms of the 5 consent preliminary order of forfeiture? 6 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: All right. Then I will execute that order 8 now. 9 I will schedule sentencing for February 22, 2023 at 10 I will order a presentence report. 11 Mr. Zhong, I ask you to cooperate with the people who 12 prepare the report because it will be important to me in making 13 my decision as to what your sentence will be. You and 14 Mr. Bachner will have an opportunity to review the presentence 15 report before sentencing. I urge you to review it carefully with him and discuss it with him before sentencing. If there 16 17 are any mistakes in the report, please point them out to 18 Mr. Bachner so that he can point them out to me before 19 sentencing so that I don't proceed on the basis of mistaken

Given the sentencing date of February 22, 2023, I will schedule the defendant's sentencing submission for February 1 and the government's sentencing submission for February 8.

I will now hear the parties as to bail.

MR. FELTON: Your Honor, the parties have a proposed

package for the Court's consideration.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. FELTON: The bond would be a \$310,000 personal recognizance bond that's unsecured — so no cosigners, no property — where the defendant could be released the same day on his signature. The parties agree with the recommended conditions 1 through 8 in the pretrial services report on page 5. I'm happy to read them to the Court or not, depending on the Court's preference.

THE COURT: All right. I see the eight items listed, so, no, it's not necessary for you to read them at this point.

Mr. Bachner, it's true that you have agreed to this bail package?

MR. BACHNER: Yes, your Honor. Mr. Zhong has also agreed to give a urinalysis to test. He hasn't used any type of illegal drugs in years, but if pretrial would like a urinalysis specimen, we're fine with giving it. We agree with the terms then, your Honor.

THE COURT: What is pretrial position on whether

Mr. Zhong should be tested today before he returns to Georgia?

MS. HARRIS: Yes, he should be tested.

THE COURT: Okay. So I will include that as a condition. So I will release Mr. Zhong on the following conditions: \$310,000, is that what you said?

MR. FELTON: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: \$310,000 personal recognizance bond, pretrial services supervision, regular pretrial services supervision, surrender of all travel documents and no new application for travel documents. Travel restricted to the Northern District and Middle District of Georgia, Southern District of New York and Eastern District of New York with travel permitted between those points for purposes of court appearances and legal consultation.

Also, the defendant is not to possess a firearm, a destructive device or other dangerous weapon, and he will surrender all firearms and firearms licenses to a responsible third party or local law enforcement and provide proof of same to the pretrial services officer.

As we've agreed, Mr. Zhong will submit to a drug test today before he returns to Georgia. Mr. Zhong will obtain and maintain verifiable employment during the period of his pretrial release, and he will maintain a single residence and not relocate without the approval of the pretrial services officer. Yes?

MR. BACHNER: Yes, your Honor, just briefly, I should have brought this to the Court's attention. The government is aware of this. Mr. Zhong — there is a bankruptcy proceeding related to a piece of property in Tennessee. It's unlikely he is going to have to personally attend, but he may have to. Can we have a carveout that he can travel to Tennessee with notice

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to the government and to pretrial for court proceedings in that
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      jurisdiction so I don't have to bother the Court with a letter?
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               THE COURT: Does the government have any objection to
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      that?
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               MR. FELTON: No objection. We consent and agree to
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      that.
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               THE COURT:
                           The pretrial services officer has no
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      objection to that?
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               MS. HARRIS: No objection.
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               THE COURT: So I will add that to the order.
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               MR. BACHNER: Thank you, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Felton, anything else on behalf of the
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      government?
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               MR. FELTON: Your Honor, the only thing -- and I think
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      this goes without saying -- on the bonds there's typically a
      provision that the defendant must not violate the federal,
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      state or local law. The Court didn't specifically state that,
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      but just in an abundance of caution, that's the only thing.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Zhong, you are not to commit any
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      violation of federal, state or local law during the period you
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      are on pretrial release.
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               MR. BACHNER: Judge, also the passport has already
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     been confiscated by the FBI or by the agents, so that's been
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     resolved.
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THE COURT: Okay. Just to be clear, I am authorizing

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     Mr. Zhong's release on his own signature today.
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               MR. BACHNER: Thank you, Judge.
               THE COURT: Mr. Felton, anything else on behalf of the
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      government?
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               MR. FELTON: No, your Honor. Thank you very much.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Bachner, anything else on behalf of
 7
      the defense?
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               MR. BACHNER: No, your Honor. Have a nice
9
      Thanksgiving holiday.
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               THE COURT: Thank you, and same to you. Good day.
               (Adjourned)
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